



Inspector's Daily Report

	IDR Sheet	1	of	2	Sheets
Contract	Day				Date
C7852	Wednesday				August 10, 2011

DIARY - Including but not limited to: a report of the day's operations, time log (if applicable), orders given and received, discussions with contractor, and any applicable statements for the monthly estimate.

I arrived on site at 11:00 am. Mike Mulhern was already on-site. We went up on the bench immediately below the soil nail wall to evaluate the recently exposed preshear line from approximately LW Sta. 1346 to 1349.

From approximately Sta. 1346+00 to 1348+00, the preshear line, containing half-rounds every 12 inches or so, was in good condition (Figure 1). There were some drill holes that will not meet deviation specifications for the drilling of controlled blast holes, but overall, there did not appear to be any overbreak (hot zones) or back break (cold zones) in this section (Figure 2). From LW Sta. 1348+00 to 1349+00, the preshear line was apparent in the lower portion of the approximately 10 foot high lift, but there were significant rock blocks that were missing from the slope face (Figure 3). I inquired with Mike Mulhern whether the missing blocks were a product of overbreak or back break, and he indicated that there were several dialated blocks that they (Eric Smith and him) chose to remove with scaling rather than reinforce. He didn't feel that the blasting created the dialated blocks. During my evaluation, I did not see any evidence of excessive use of explosives in the lower half-rounds (no radial cracking back into the slope).

Around 11:45 am, as we were walking back to the west, I noticed a series of hard toes near the base of the slope from approximately LW Sta. 1345+50 to 1343+50 (Figure 4). Brad Collier, Western States Blaster-In-Charge, approached us as we were looking at the hard toe areas. He indicated that they had recently re-shot those hard toes and KLB has not had a chance to try and remove them. He showed us that there were small cracks between the reshot preshear holes. They couldn't be seen unless you were right on top of them. Brad did not seem overly concerned about the hard toes and remarked that he didn't think they were going to be a problem.

We continued to the west and stopped at the large pile of oversized rocks that KLB has been separating out of the muck at the base of Jenkin's Knob near LW Sta. 1340+00 (Figure 5). I asked if Brad C. was happy with the amount of oversized, and he said that the oversized was being generated at the outside edge of the existing cut and in the upper 4 to 8 feet of the production shots where the stemming is. He told us that he was happy with the fragmentation of the production shots.

From about LW Sta. 1332+00 to 1338+00, we were able to see the first 12 foot lift removed from bench 4 of last year's preshear and the results are mixed. In some areas the preshear developed well, in others it is very poor and lacks any evidence of drilling being done at a consistent spacing or in the same plane (Figures 6 and 7). Brad Schut indicated that he would be measuring out all of the preshear line holes through this section and it didn't



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look like they were going to get paid for many of them. I agreed. Brad Collier did not comment, nor did he give any indication that he really want to talk about last year's drilling efforts.

At about 12:45 pm, Mike was called to go and work with Hi-Tech Rockfall to lay out horizontal top rope locations for the installation of the cable net slope protection system around LW Sta. 1322+00.

Brad Collier and I looked at the section that was being drilled out for production that night from approximately LW Sta. 1329+25 to 1330+25 (Figure 8). I noticed that the surface of the preshear looked very defined (cratered) and asked Brad if he usually gets such good definition at the surface from the preshear. He said that he has recently changed the way he is stemming the holes to an alternating pattern of 4 feet followed by 8 feet, etc... He said that it is providing more definition of the preshear blast while not uplifting all the rock immediately in front of the preshear creating a difficult situation to collar in the holes for the first production (buffer) row.

I left the site at 2:00 pm.



Figure 1. An oblique photograph of the recently exposed preshear line from approximately LW Sta. 1347+00 to 1348+00. The drill rig is setup at LW Sta. 1348+00.



Figure 2. A close-up photograph of the preshear at approximately LW Sta. 1347+50.

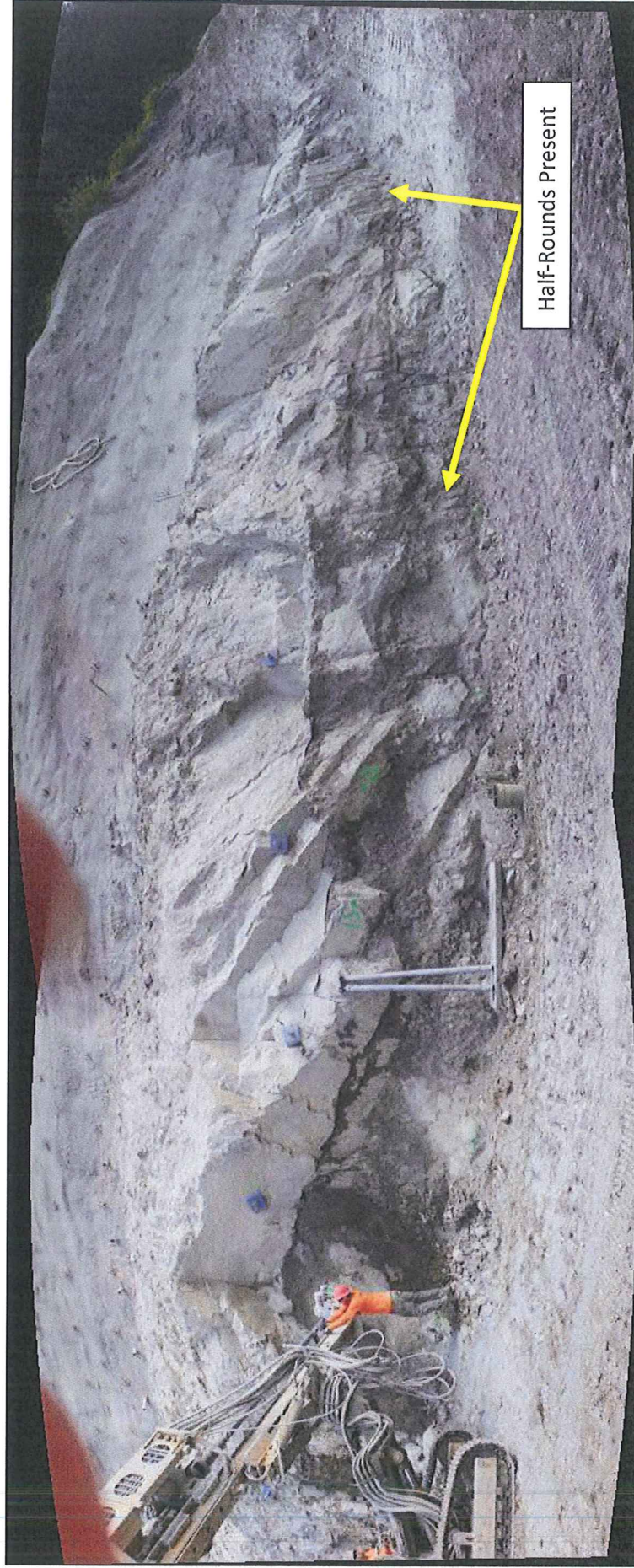


Figure 3. A panoramic photograph of the preshear line below the soil nail wall between approximately LW Sta. 1348+00 to 1349+00. Notice the preshear half-rounds toward the east end of the recent excavation.

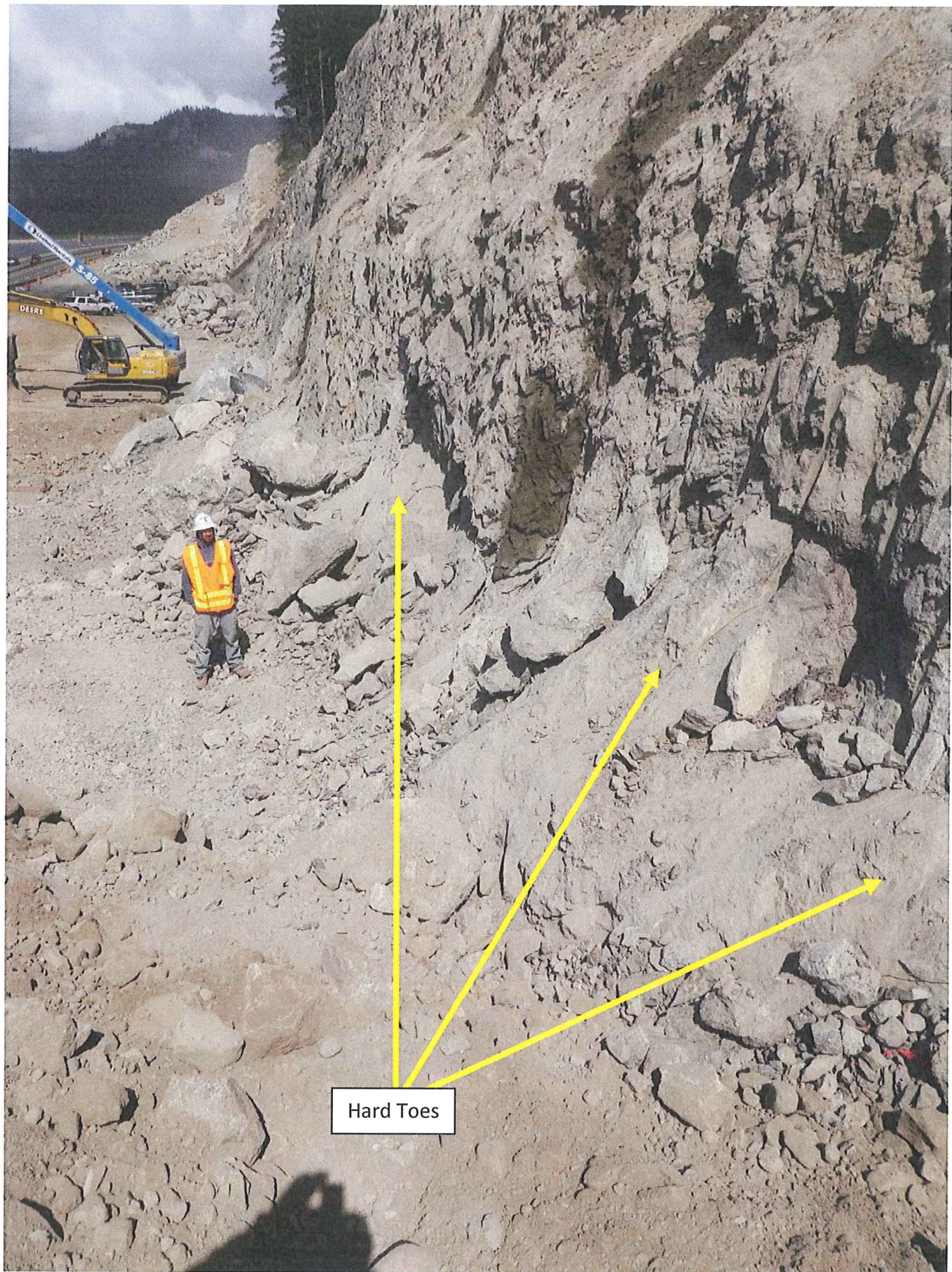


Figure 4. A photograph looking from approximately LW Sta. 1345+50 to 1343+50 at a series of hard toes. These hard toes have been reshot but the Contractor has not attempted to remove the toes yet.



Figure 5. A photograph near LW Station 1340+00 of the oversized material that has been stockpiled from the blasting.



Figure 6. A photograph of the recently exposed preshear on Bench 4 from last year's blasting between approximately Station 1332+00 to 1338+00. This is an area that displays good drill control and preshearing of the face.



Figure 7. A photograph of the recently exposed preshear on Bench 4 from last year's blasting between approximately Station 1332+00 to 1338+00. This is an area that displays terrible drill control in and out of the slope and parallel to the slope, resulting in poor preshearing of the face.

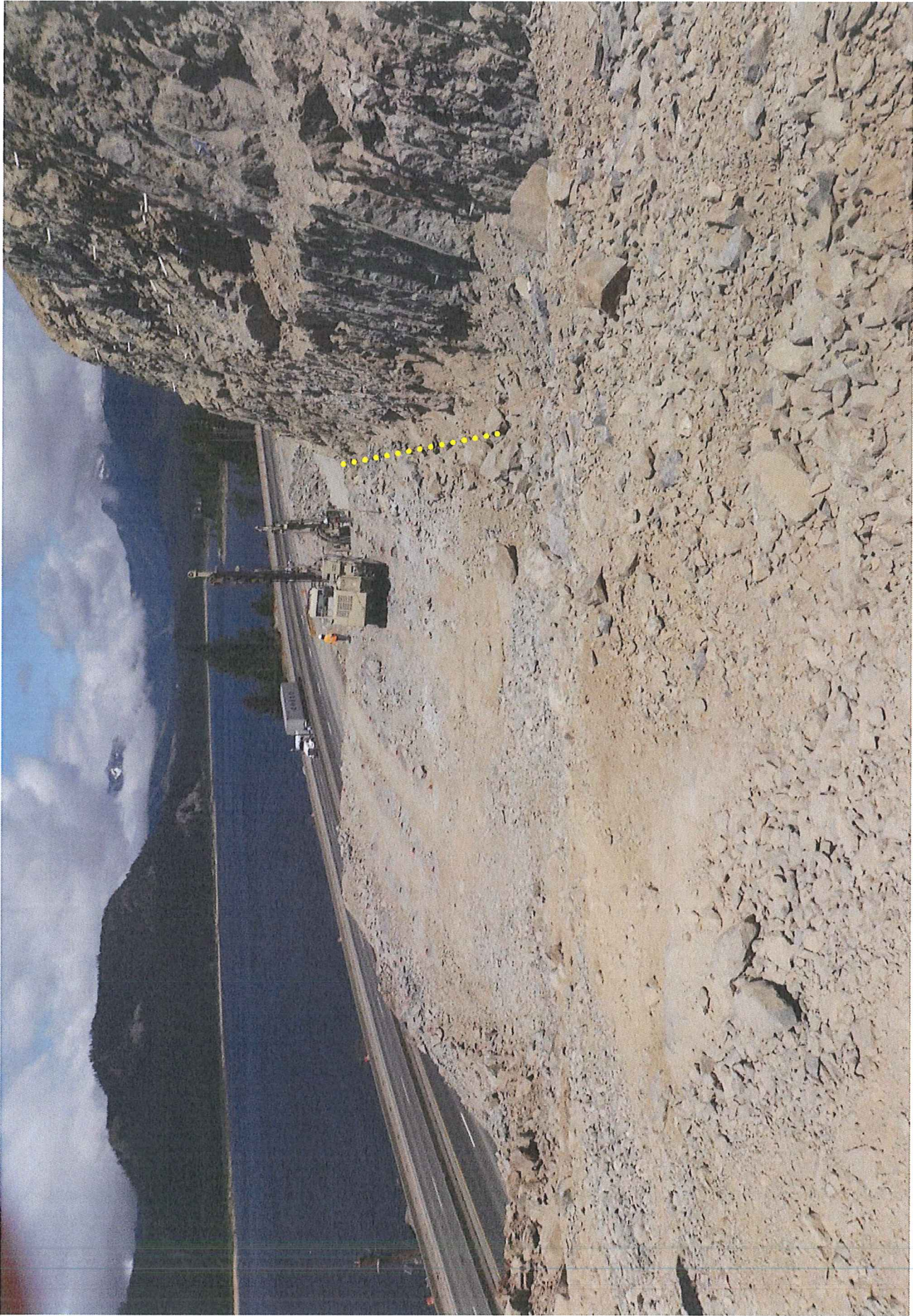


Figure 8. A photograph taken looking northwest at LW Sta. 1329+25 to 1330+25, where the Contractor is drilling for a production shot tonight. It is difficult to see in this photograph, but notice the cratered preshear line near the back slope (yellow dotted line).